

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend the appropriate paragraphs of specification in accordance with proposed changes as outlined hereinbelow:

Please amend the paragraph that starts on page 3 and continues to page 4, as follows:

As a processing technique other than burning, JP-A-6-74938 discloses a technique for mechanically removing the coating with a scraper. However, it is difficult to remove the coating efficiently without damaging the glass tube. According to another technique, the polymer coating will be sublimed through ablation with an excimer laser. However, this technique requires an expensive device and a large installation area. Drugs Reagents such as hot sulfuric acid and hydrazine may be used for removing the coating. However, they are hazardous and thus have drawbacks such as difficult handling, requirement of after-treatment, requirement of waste fluid processing and a risk of causing adverse effect on the environment. Above all, since they are liquid, it is difficult to provide a mask for exposing only a region to be processed into the window to immerse the tube in the drug.

Please amend the paragraph that starts on page 4 and continues to page 5, as follows:

The above-described conventional techniques have adverse effects on the strength and the measurement due to damage, deformation, poor transmittance or the like of a glass capillary tubes and have the following problems: requirement of an after-treatment following the coating removal; requirement of an expensive device and a large installation area for the device; or use of a drug reagent that may be hazardous to human and the environment. In addition, conventional techniques have a problem of being susceptible to breakage which is caused by concentration of stresses on the edge of the coating at the window of the capillary tube, and a problem of automation in assembling fragile capillary tubes having windows being impossible for producing a multi-capillary array.

Please amend the first full paragraph on page 16, as follows:

The heat of the heating plate 17 heated to a temperature 20-30°C higher than the window-processing temperature transfers to the capillary tubes 4 via the substrate 13 and the lid 14 forming the reaction chamber 2, thereby heating the capillary tubes 4 to the window-processing temperature. Ozone generated by the ozone generator 24 either makes contact with the heated capillary tubes 4 or is decomposed into O<sub>2</sub> and [[o]] O radical as heated by an auxiliary ozone heater 28. Polymer coatings 4' of the capillary tubes 4 are gradually removed from the surfaces of the tubes 4 through an oxidative reaction with O radical. After about 20 minutes, the coatings 4' are completely removed, thereby providing windows.